WHIRRAKEE

June 2007

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MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE BENDIGO FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB

Bendigo Field Naturalists Club Inc.

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Membership of the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club is open to all those interested in Natural History. The subscription rates are: Single $34; Family $40; Concession: Single $28.50; Family $34. *Whirrakee* subscription only is $34.

General meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. The venue for General meetings is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square. The invited speaker at general meetings starts at 8:00pm and meetings conclude with supper.
If a workshop is held prior to the meeting, it will be advertised and it usually starts at 7.00pm.
The Annual Meeting is held in September.

Committee meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30pm. Members of the Committee are the Office Bearer listed above and the following members: Matthew Comer, Bill Holsworth, Darren White, Bob Ruddick, Rod Orr, Jan Orr, Peter Ellis, Ben Goonan, Richard Goonan, Anthony Sheean, Liz Graham

Excursions are conducted regularly and are advertised on the diary page of the *Whirrakee*. The assembly point for excursions is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, unless otherwise specified. In addition to local excursions, campouts are held several times each year, usually coinciding with long weekends or holiday periods.

The Bendigo Field Naturalists Club has one active group that meets regularly (the Fauna Study Group) and other groups that meet at irregular intervals.

Fauna Study Group: meets on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:30pm in the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building.

Chairman: John Burtonclay, Fadersons Lane, Mandurang (5439 5710)
Secretary: Bill Holsworth, 13 Nabilla Crs., Bendigo (5443 4063)
Equipment Officer: Maurie Lewis (0407 427179)

Bird Observers Group: This group has field excursions and the occasional lecture evening. Please consult the *Whirrakee* for details. Special bird observations should be reported to Anne Bridley 5449 3479.
To propose meetings or excursions please contact Kerrie Norris 5447 8017.

Front cover photo?...see page 2.

WHIRRAKEE

Monthly Newsletter of the Bendigo Field Naturalist Club

Vol. 28, No. 5, June 2007

Whirrakee takes its name from the Whirrakee Wattle (*Acacia williamsonii*) which is virtually endemic to the Bendigo region

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Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information they use and also for any opinions expressed in their articles. Contributions will be included as soon as possible after they are received, although articles received more than one week after the monthly General Meeting will probably be too late for inclusion in the next issue of *Whirrakee*.
Articles in *Whirrakee* may be reproduced, but permission should be obtained from the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club, and acknowledgment should be given to the author and the Club. Some back issues are still available on request.

Editor's Note:
This is more like a normal winter, wet and cold... (although after reading Keith Graham's article in last month's Whirrakee, what we call 'normal' may not be so...). Rod Orr (who wrote up Keith's article, expressed his sincere apologies at the last general meeting for some mistakes in the conversion of inches to millimetres. The one that stood out was at the end, in the first decade average 1895-1895, where 511mm should have read 20.54 inches. The other mistakes are trivial and these should in no way take anything away from the message of the article. It caused quite a stir (partly shown by the fact that people actually picked up these mistakes) and I think, deserves wider circulation.

Front Page Illustration – Photographer: Rod Orr
Rod was pretty brave to get this close to an echidna, found at the BFNC Conservation reserve at the O'Keefe Trail. It was photographed last September, before a 'Spring in the Bendigo Bush' walk that Anthony Sheean organised.

Short notices

Excursion Calendar Date Changes:

Saturday June 23 (formerly June 16th) **Phil Dyson** – Kamarooka / Northern Plains
Bus required, cost $15.00, Meeting at the Club Rooms 9.00am Start, return approx 3.00pm.
Join us for a tour of the Kamarooka and adjacent Riverine Plains to explore the hydrology and related geology of the region (as well as plants and birds), with Phil Dyson who has been studying the ground water trends of the area for many years. Sure to be a fascinating day, not to be missed, please register interest with Richard for bus hire purposes.

Sunday July 1st (Additional day) **Fungi Group FNCV** – Blackwood
Fungal Foray 10.30am Blackwood. Meet in the car park of the Garden of St Earth, in Simmons Reef Road. Depending on level of interest, a bus can be arranged for convenience, please register interest as soon as possible. Last year I saw over 40 species of fungi and walked less than three kilometres. The walk follows along a section of the Lerderderg River through Peppermint and Messmate forest. Must bring waterproof jacket, warm clothes, overpants (very handy), waterproof boots, food and water.

Saturday July 14th (No change, as originally planned) – **Mt Alexander**
Visit one of the few populations of the nationally threatened *Balantinia antipoda* that occur on Mt Alexander, which is the last refuge for this critically endangered species. The main emphasis of the day will be to ring-bark Pine trees and saplings that have spread throughout the park. Mature pines occur across the whole park and are producing more and more seedlings every year. This excursion will involve some walking off track, some navigation, and for those doing the ring barking – some physical exertion. Remember there is no requirement to take part in the physical aspects and anyone is welcome to come along and enjoy being out in the bush, while others do some practical work. You may be able to assist by carrying the first-aid kit and mobile phone for example. If you intend to participate in the practical aspects please bring (if you can) axe, gloves, goggles and sturdy boots. Some equipment may be available eg. Helmets.

Saturday 18th August (formerly August 11th) **– Local Vegetation Survey**
Come and participate in vegetation surveys of the local forest in areas affected by fire, or which are proposed to be burned over the next 2 years as part of the current forest management practices. Assist the development of vital basic ecological trend data which will be of immense value in years to come. A great opportunity to gain practical skills. Any volunteers who would be willing to assist in the organization of the day please contact Richard.

Ring Richard Goonan on 0423418815 or e-mail him on richardgoonan@optusnet.com.au for further details.

Garden Working Bee

Saturday the 16th of June
(the Saturday after the general meeting)
starting at 9am.
It will be general maintenance, weeding trimming and tidying up and a cuppa.
All welcome
Matthew will bring bags, people could bring gloves and any tools they may need.

The *Whirrakee* folding team needs your help
Wile Rod and Jan are away (June to August inclusive), the *Whirrakee* folding team is considerable smaller. If anybody wants to help with this job (1st Wednesday of the month at 4.30am for about 1hr in the clubroom), please let Sabine Wilkens know (ph 54432797).

Library Notices
From Diana Collier, club librarian

Does anyone know where the photographic prints (or negatives, slides) for the illustrations in **Birds of...; Orchids of... Eucalypts of... Wildflowers of ... etc.** are? It would be most useful if these were housed in the library, where they could be available for anyone preparing a public speech (for example)....

Last night at the Council Chambers, there was a presentation on the Wellsford Forest, supporting its status as National Park. Where were some prints to demonstrate the points - such as those used for the above books? No-one knew. Suitable prints were finally found after a considerable amount of time spent in hunting them down.

The BFNC Library Borrowing System
Each month's Meeting of the club has a page marked at top with the relevant Month.
Below are columns labelled respectively:
Borrower, Title, Vol. No., Month Year, Retd

Each would-be borrower should print [PRINT]
- His or her name under *Borrower*
- Title of book under *Title*
- Title of periodical under *Title*
- Volume no. & Issue no. under *Vol. No.*
- Month & Year under *Month Year*

When the book/s, periodical/s are returned, add a **tick** to the column marked *Retd.*
And IF you know where to shelve them in the proper/logical position, please do so,
but otherwise place them on the Processing/
Work shelves, for me to replace in their order.
This system is the same as you have been using for the last few years, except each month is marked separately. It is much easier to keep account of what is out on loan, and what may be on loan for a somewhat lengthy time, and a Reminder sent to the borrower.

New Books - William Perry Collection
Being aware of the very limited space the Club has for shelving books, and also the policy that the scope of the library shall be confined to this geographical region, with rare exception, books have been chosen to cover the subjects, that the Club library is lacking. So far, 30 books have been accessioned and catalogued, with specific subjects noted, so that transfer to a computer library program will one day be practical.
Each monthly Meeting, selected books of the Perry Collection will be displayed with other accessions, as usual. Where possible, the books will parallel the Talk theme.

E-mail Address List
At the last general meeting, Richard Goonan discussed the idea of having a members' e-mail list for quick and direct communication when appropriate or necessary.
The *Whirrakee* already serves such a purpose, but only for non-urgent and non-spontaneous matters.
If you are interested to be on such a list, please e-mail Richard Goonan at:
richardgoonan@optusnet.com.au
and put 'BFNC contact' in the subject line, so it can be easily recognised.

River Red Gum Forest Investigation
Over 2000 submissions were received for this investigation by VEAC, some by club members. A copy of the draft recommendation will soon be delivered to the club (as well as to Bill Holsworth and Stuart Fraser...and Rod Orr at Broome post office!!)
Following its release, there will be six weeks to comment before the final recommendations are drawn up.
Keep your ears close to the ground and your pen at the ready to respond to the draft document. Rod says that the final recommendations by VEAC are almost always accepted.

Barmah Excursion Report – April 2007

by Richard Goonan

Kanyapella Basin: The Murray River near Echuca and the Kanyapella Basin provide an illuminating story of broad landscape change that has created profound consequences for the regional environment. Over the previous 30,000 years, the Murray and Goulburn Rivers near Echuca have undergone immense alterations to their respective courses, creating and recreating the associated floodplain environments surrounding the main river channels. As with other Australian environments, the rivers' pulse has responded to the variability of climate patterns over millennia, some areas formerly flooded have dried as old channels are abandoned. Without the freedom to roam and the energy to renew, what is the river's future as increasing demands are placed on its source and the tributaries that sustain it?

The first stop of the Barmah excursion was on the northern side of the large lunette known as the Barmah Sand Hills, which mark the north and north-eastern shore of the Palaeo-Lake Kanyapella. The lake formed, when the Cadell Fault tilted and blocked the course of the Goulburn river approximately 25,000 years before present (Rutherford I,D:1990, VEAC 2006: 29). At this point the Murray was diverted northward along the Edwards River. During a dryer climate, between 25.000 and 13000 years before present, Lake Kanyapella drained, forming the lunette and the remnant Little (Lake) Kanyapella that can be seen today. During this period the Goulburn formed a new course to the south through present day Echuca and then north-west to join the Murray again. The new channel was smaller than the ancestral river channels of both the former Murray and Goulburn. Waters from the Murray are believed to have breached the lunette about 8,000 years before present (Rutherford I D 1990 VEAC 2006:29) redirecting the course of the Murray south into the Goulburn channel. As Gemma and John described the origin of the sand hill and we looked at maps, it became clear that there was more to this stop than anticipated. Under a large remnant Yellow Box (*Euc melliodora*), the group found *Dianella tarda, Einadia nutans, Maireana enchylaenoides, Vittadinia sp*, and *Glycine clandestina,* growing among *Austrodanthonia sp* and an unidentified *Cyperus sp*. Upon closer inspection, the large *Euc. melliodora*, had a very well preserved scar; the age of the tree, height of the scar, shape and uniform perimeter, indicate it was most likely created by Indigenous people to produce a dish used to carry roots and tubers of Lily or Yams and other foods that would have been once common in the area.

Lake Barmah: After a cuppa and something to eat, the group headed out along the shores of Lake Barmah to observe waterbirds. The low level of the lake provides a good opportunity to walk on the inside of the Giant Rush (*Juncus ingens*), that would normally block a view of the water from the bank. Grey Teal and Black Duck were most numerous of the species recorded. Mountain Duck were also in good numbers along with Swans and Yellow-Billed Spoonbills. A large group of Pelicans worked the shallow water. Several Black-fronted Dotterels were seen along the water's edge on the exposed mud, along with Spur-winged plovers and White-faced herons. Other species observed include Superb Blue Wrens, Grey Fantail, Purple Swamp Hen, Grebes, Whistling Kites, White-plumed Honeyeaters. Several Nankeen Night Herons were roosting in a willow on an island opposite the car park. A pair of Yellow Rosellas arrived just before we left for a walk in the forest.

Unfortunately a 130cm long Red-bellied Black Snake was found dead along the shore. Some time ago a hoop net (commonly used for catching yabbies) has been left on the bed of the lake. As the Giant Rush has spread, the shoots have grown through the netting, burying the majority of the net as sediment accumulated. Whether created by a yabbie or by another means, the netting was loosely covering a 30mm hole in the mud, amongst the base of the Giant Rush shoots. When stretched the netting forms approximately a 10mm hole. Perhaps searching for prey or while seeking

refuge escaping a predator, the snake entered the hole through the netting. As the netting became tighter the snake may have tried to retreat, but as the netting caught under the snake's scales there was no escape. Being able to neither go forward or back I assume the snake died of physical exhaustion trying to release from the netting, or heat exhaustion the following day form over exposure in the sun.

Forest walk: The planned trip to Barmah last year was the weekend of a large fire. Following the Lake, we headed north into the forest to walk through some of the burnt area to observe the effects of the fire and recent regeneration. Heading out along Sand Ridge Road, we saw two Emus before stopping just short of the Murray, where the edge of the fire crossed the road. We were able to follow the fire line with burnt forest on one side and un-burnt on the other. This area also included some magnificent remnant *Eucalyptus camaldulensis,* that were tall enough to avoid the fire, which passed under the crowns through the undergrowth, which consisted of mainly sapling eucalypts. Despite the dry conditions there was some limited growth of ground layer species and also a lot of epicormic regrowth on the eucalypts. The fire had removed nearly all the deep leaf litter that accumulates in some parts of the forest, exposing mineral earth which assists germination, this area will be interesting to watch following a wetter period. The most striking aspect of the forest, apart from the dry conditions and stressed trees, was the overall lack of bird species and number of individuals. It was also very disappointing to see cattle still remaining in the forest.

Roadside Stop: Excellent remnants of the Box Woodlands that once covered the northern plains between the river forests influenced by flooding and the grasslands/grassy woodlands to the south, can be seen along the Echuca to Nathalia Rd. Stopping at one point, we found *Eremophila longifolia* in flower and some of the group enjoyed the fruit of *Atriplex semibaccata* and *Enchylaena tomentosa*, that were both in abundance.

Echuca Railway Line: As we headed back through Echuca, we stopped to see an important grassland remnant along the railway line south of Echuca. Among other threatened species this small area contains one of the largest remaining populations in the region of the nationally threatened species Turnip Copperbur (*Sclerolaena nappiformis*).

Torrumbarry Black Box Wetland: If you have never seen a Blackbox wetland with water in it, there is no way you can imagine the potential beauty and diversity of these areas. The last stop of the day, and quite a surprise for the group, we headed toward Torrumbarry. Although slightly out of the way, an opportunity to see a damp Black Box wetland was too good to miss. In stark contrast to the dry dusty forest surrounding, the lush growth of *Eleocharis acuta* and *Marsilea drummondii* was remarkable. Scattered throughout this was a range of other wetland species including *Marsilea costulifera, Triglochin* sp, *Asperula conferta, Isotoma fluvitailis, Lobelia concolor* (formerly *Pratia), Mimulus gracilis, Brachyscome* sp, *Cyperus* sp, *Carex appressa, Carex tereticaulis, Senecio* sp, and unlike the dry forest in the surrounding areas, *Muehlenbeckia florulenta* was flowering where it grew in the wet ground. As the water seeped further through the surrounding forest, subtle undulations in the ground surface were highlighted, indicating the complex and intricate interaction between water availability, soil moisture regime and plant species responses. This small scale wetland is indicative of the diversity and productivity of wetland environments when 'watered', and serves as a stark reminder of what we have lost as almost the entire extent of these environments across the northern plains/ Murray floodplain have been cleared and drained or become disconnected from the river system.

References:

- Rutherford I D. (1990) Ancient River Young Nation. In *The Murray* (Eds N. Makay and D. Eastburn). Murray Darling Basin Commission, Canberra.
- Victorian Environmental Assessment

Council (2006) River Red Gum Forests Investigation: Discussion Paper.
- Walsh N G., Entwisle T J. (1999) *Flora of Victoria. Volume 4*. Inkata Press: Melbourne.

'Thing of the Night' – Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs)

by Sabine Wilkens

Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) is a term that is appearing more and more in the conservation literature, and for that reason alone, should probably be familiar to the majority of people who feel passionate about these matters.
Richard Goonan agreed to bring this concept closer to members, by making it the topic of the 'thing of the night'.

The concept of an 'Ecological Vegetation Class' has been developed over the last 14 years, in order to create a unifying and widely accepted vegetation classification system.

An EVC is defined by a combination of the prevailing floristics, life forms, position in the landscape and an inferred fidelity to particular environments.
Each EVC includes a collection of floristic communities, i.e. groups based on co-occurring plant species across a biogeographical range. Such communities may well differ in their detailed species composition, but nevertheless share certain habitats and ecological processes.
In Victoria, about 300 EVCs have been described.

To define an EVC, we look through various lenses, focussing closer at the individual landscape. For our region, the broadest category (bioregion) is the 'goldfields' and from thereon we define our EVCs.

Richard introduced some local EVCs by taking us to One Tree Hill, a place many are familiar with. There are three groups of EVCs represented there, called 'Box Ironbark', Dry Forest' and 'Grassy Woodland'. Some of these have further sub-categories.
'Dry Forest', for example, is divided further into 'Grassy Dry Forest' (quite sheltered with rock ferns, *Pelargonium* and Red Anther Wallaby Grass) and 'Heathy Dry Forest' (more open with lots of shrubs like Daphne Heath, Gorse Bitter Pea and *Grevillea*).

In the 'Box Ironbark' EVC on One Tree Hill, there are Box and Ironbark eucalypts, occasionally Yellow Gum, as well as many shrubs, *Bursaria*, Daphne Heath, Gorse Bitter Pea and wattles.

The map with these EVCs is available through Mapshare or 'Biodiversity Interactive Map' on the internet (through DSE or NCCMA). Anybody can access them. It is very important that ground-truthing of the types of EVC and their boundaries occurs continuously.
If you look at the EVC map and know that parts are incorrectly classified or that the boundaries are wrong or have moved, please let somebody know.

EVCs thus don't just characterise the vegetation, they also say something about the landscape in which this vegetation is found.
Some people find them useful, others do not believe that the process by which they are defined is thorough enough. Nevertheless, EVCs allow communication about vegetation patterns in an accepted, common language across agencies and interested parties.
Thanks Richard, for that presentation.

A very old Currawong

Glenise Moors recently received a letter from the Australian Government (Department of the Environment and Water Resources). It was a 'Report of Recovery to Bander' and told her that one of her banded birds had been reported, having 'collided with a moving vehicle'. The Currawong had been banded 9/5/1992 around Sedwick and died on 16/4.2007, 12km east of Bendigo. The bird, when banded, was in its first year or older, and thus had lived for 16 years or so. It had moved 18km in that time.
This was Glenise's first report from this office.

May General Meeting: 'Goldfield Super-pipe Easement between Bendigo and Ballarat'
Speaker: Elenor Underwood, Lisa Hunter, Mandy Lock and Rebecca Lillie

by Sabine Wilkens

Unfortunately, the planned speaker for the May general meeting (Adam Muir) was not well. However, according to Rod Orr's latest plan, Adam will talk to the club early next year. Instead, we had a spontaneously talk by Elenor Underwood and her team about the Goldfield Super-pipe project and the proposed path this pipe will take on its way from Bendigo to Ballarat.

The 87km pipe will go from the Sandhurst Reservoir, south of Bendigo, through the Greater Bendigo National Park towards the Calder Highway, then on to Muckleford and Yandoit and it will end in White Swan Reservoir, Ballarat.

Elenor's team has so far assessed various values (flora and fauna, water ways and cultural values) along the proposed easement, and they have submitted a project impact report and produced an Environmental Management Plan. The Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) is involved as well.

Fieldwork was commenced in January (the company involved is EarthTech) and after five months, that part was concluded. This included collecting information on the above, as well as on noxious weeds, remnant patches, scattered trees, existing drainage lines and rare species.
Somebody asked, why do the field work in January, when many flora and fauna are not visible? The answer was as expected, tight timelines, monetary constraints combined with an urgency for the project to get underway.

The focal interest of the club in this project, is the path of the pipe through the Greater Bendigo National Park upon leaving Sandhurst Reservoir. Why does it have to go through the Park at all? The answer was that this is the route that has been approved. 85% of the route will use existing power easements (including the path through the GBNP), so the team is trying their best to minimise removal of trees and understorey.

Concerns were raised by club members present about accidental damage, or accidental removal of trees by construction workers. The speakers ensured us that the construction site(s) will be overseen by people in the field, who are aware of the natural values.

During the field assessment period, trees and remnants were measured. This is in case some have to be removed, their 'offset value' is known. The offset is the equivalent that has to be preserved elsewhere and/or planted, to make up for the loss of trees/remnants caused by the construction.
After the construction is completed (the pipe will be underground the whole way), revegetation will occur on the disturbed easement.

One reason why the speakers wanted to introduce their project to the club, is to enlist the help of club members in informing them of any known rare or unusual species or any significant remnants along the planned route.
This talk caused some concern amongst members, as judged by questions that arose. However, at some stage Anne Bridley expressed her admiration for the way the team has approached the task, and the care they have taken with minimising their project's impact.

The actual construction starting date will probably be in June, but it was not certain where construction would begin.
If anybody wants to get more information about this project or wants to have any input, ring 1800 141888.

Speaker Syllabus for the remainder of BFNC General Meetings in 2007

The General Meetings begin at 7.30pm, usually with the segment 'Thing of the Night' followed by the announced speaker at 8pm.

Date, Speaker and Topic	Some information about the speaker...
Wednesday June 13 Andrew Pritchard: 'Conservation of native orchids'	Andrew is the Threatened Flora Project Officer and co-ordinates the Recovery Programs for Victoria's Threatened Orchids - he is based at the Department of Sustainability & Environment, Warrnambool.
Wednesday, July 11 David Major: 'The importance of the Greater Bendigo National Park'	David is the Ranger in Charge of the Parks of this region. He works from the Epsom offices of Parks Victoria.
Wednesday August 8 Paul Foley: 'Interactions between the terrestrial and extraterrestrial environments'	Paul is an astronomer who lives locally. His regular articles on aspects of astronomy, 'Beyond Earth', are published in the Bendigo Miner (formerly CV Week).
Wednesday September 12 Glenise Moors: As President of the BFNC, Glenise may exercise her right to speak on any topic - all will become clear at the AGM when our President speaks!	
Wednesday October 10 Darren Perry: 'Indigenous settlement and culture in the North-central region of Victoria'	Darren operates his own business as an Indigenous Cultural Heritage and Natural Resource Management Consultant and is based in Swan Hill
Wednesday November 14 Simon Bonwick: 'State Prohibited Weeds - the Weed Spotter Program'	Simon is the Weed Alert Contact Officer at Seymour - he is a member of Victoria's Weed Alert Rapid Response Team.
Wednesday December 12 Rob Watkins: Bendigo Field Naturalists Club's history - an audio-visual presentation.	

Diary

The General, Bird Observers Group and Fauna Study Group meetings are held at the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square, unless otherwise indicated.

General Meetings

Wednesday, June 13 **7.30pm**
Andrew Pritchard: 'Conservation of native orchids'. Andrew is the Threatened Flora Project Officer and co-ordinates the Recovery Programs for Victoria's Threatened Orchids - he is based at the Department of Sustainability & Environment, Warrnambool.

Wednesday July 11 **7.30pm**
David Major: 'The importance of the Greater Bendigo National Park'. David is the Ranger in Charge of the Parks of this region. He works from the Epsom offices of Parks Victoria.

Excursions

There have been quite a few changes to the original excursion program, please see page 3 for the latest update.
The next excursion is on **June 23** (out and about with Phil Dyson on the Kamarooka/Northern Plains) followed by the famous fungi excursion at Blackwood, on **July 1**. This one will now be an extra excursion as the one after this will still be on **July 14** (to Mt Alexander) to do some looking as well as some practical work.

Contact Richard Goonan if you plan to attend or have any questions (ph 0423418815).

Fauna Group

This group meets (in the clubrooms) on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm.

Wednesday, June 27 **7.30pm**
Topic of the night to be advised.

Fauna Excursions

Every Friday morning starting at around 9 to 9:30, the Fauna Group inspects nest boxes in the Spring Gully area. The excursions are led by Maurie Lewis, 16 Vains St. Golden Square. Phone 0407 427 179 or 5442 1813. Phone Maurie to confirm exact departure times and location. If you don't phone but go directly to Maurie's house and find nobody at the house between 9 and 9:30 then the excursion is not on.

Wildlife Rescue & Information Network Inc.

W.R.I.N. is an organisation dedicated to the care of orphaned, sick or injured native animals. It is fully endorsed by the Dept of Sustainability and Environment.
Please call our Emergency Number for Help for Fauna in Need. Phone: 0419 356433.

South-East Australian Naturalists Association (SEANA) Spring Camp

Friday 5th - Sunday 7th October 2007
hosted by Peninsula Field Naturalists Club
at 'The Briars' Park, Nepean Hwy, Mt Martha
Deposit of $30 now due, balance by 31 August.
Anne Bridley (54493479) has further details.

Advance Notice:
Australian Naturalists Network (ANN) Get-together

10-18 May 2008
Mary River Park, Northern Territory
Expression of interest & deposit of $200 to NTFNC by 1/10/07. Accommodation at Mary River Park to be booked directly by end of October 07.
Anne Bridley has further details.

New Edition of Box Ironbark CD The new edition of 'Plants and Animals of the Box-Ironbark Area of Central Victoria' is still available at the usual price of $ 50
Please contact Bill Holsworth if you are interested in purchasing this.